

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 35.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 2d.....Tls. 938,936.17  
April, 1881. [17]

### DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORMES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. W. MEYERIN, Esq.,  
J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH,  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents. [53]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN" No. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.  
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.

Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

## For Sale.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed  
under the supervision and management of  
D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[13]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

E. C. A. DA SILVA AND CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DIEMNAH,"

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-  
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White  
Lace, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Genti-  
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,  
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy  
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET  
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN  
HAY, ORIZA OPOUNOX BOUQUET, ORIZA  
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,  
ORIZA ESSI, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA  
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [19]

### FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,  
of the finest quality, from Coolah Vine-  
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

## For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHU,"  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

VOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and  
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for  
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND  
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIRELLA AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of  
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LA ROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I Q U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING  
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING  
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST.

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are  
the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, 7d. Brindisi and Marselles:—  
Scribner's Magazine.....\$ 6.00 Leslie's Illustrated Paper.....\$ 7.00  
Harper's Monthly.....\$ 6.00 Harper's Weekly.....\$ 7.00  
Popular Science Monthly.....\$ 7.00 Harper's Bazaar.....\$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (in-  
cluding Xmas and all).....\$ 12.00 The World.....\$ 11.00  
Punch.....\$ 7.00 Weldon's Lady's Journal.....\$ 3.00  
St. James Budget.....\$ 11.00 Nautical Magazine.....\$ 7.00  
Whitehall Review.....\$ 11.00 Family Herald.....\$ 4.50  
The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$ 15.00 Cassell's Family Mag.....\$ 4.50  
The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in  
case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China  
Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information  
upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of  
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

### STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

[12] J. COOK, Proprietor.

### HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.  
Having now in his employ three competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth of  
the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this shampoo, Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

[52]

### C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-  
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,  
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-  
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and  
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that  
arrangements have now been completed to issue  
in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL EXPRESS

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong  
Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of

THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention  
of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages  
offered by this journal as a General Advertising  
Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-  
munity and the public generally is respectfully  
solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

### CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, and SPECTACLES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

### WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION  
DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of  
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand. [28]

### G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,  
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have  
REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6,  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for  
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended  
to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

### T. ALGAR & COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.  
MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

### J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

### HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

### NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-  
pleted which will enable this Office to  
undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,  
Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS,  
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM,  
and VISITING CARDS,  
PROSPECTUSES,  
DEBIT NOTES, LABELS,  
PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAIN-  
MENTS.

TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS,  
&c., &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed  
at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

## Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA  
COMPANY,

which has been performing with unprecedented  
success in Shanghai, will arrive in a day or  
two, and will appear at the

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

in the most popular of the Operatic Masterpieces.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE  
SHORTLY ANNOUNCED.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [141]

## Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY,  
COLOMBO, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

DAPHNE,

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,  
with the exception of Opium, are being landed  
at their risk into the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

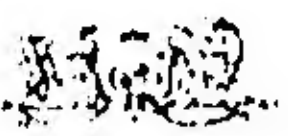
Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on  
the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at  
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory  
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia  
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settle-  
ments, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa,  
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the  
Philippine Islands; the British Colony of  
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties  
between European countries and the United  
States and the countries East of the Straits,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description  
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-  
porations have been applied to for information,  
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,  
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other  
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter  
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that  
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have  
been taken from the latest published official lists  
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains  
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG  
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"  
a perfectly reliable *trade mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG  
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it  
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,  
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be  
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-  
nary advertisement to detail all the information  
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly  
asserted that no such Directory has ever been  
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part  
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SIAM.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Headquarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.  
Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
viz.:  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed  
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and  
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested  
to forward their name and address with communications ad-  
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of  
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only, and reject communications can  
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

Our evening contemporary has recently  
inaugurated a new feature in local jour-  
nalism under the title "Editorial Notes." This  
innovation although not original, is by no  
means a bad one. The greatest difficulty the  
*China Mail* will have to encounter in carrying  
out its latest attempt to keep pace with the times  
has already been experienced to some extent by  
the evening print in procuring from outside  
sources the occasional leading articles which  
have graced its columns. The poverty and naked-  
ness of the leaders are faithfully reflected in  
"Editorial Notes." In last night's *Mail* ten different  
subjects are supposed to be editorially dealt with,  
and no less than eight out of these ten para-  
graphs are specially devoted to scurrilous abuse  
of Sir John Pope Hennessy. In one of these  
carefully thought-out notes the outside oracle  
boldly informs the unenlightened public that  
"Thermometric observations of the surface of the  
sea are used for safe navigation in other parts  
of the world." In the Atlantic, they enable the  
approximate position of the ship in reference to  
icebergs to be ascertained with sufficient accu-  
racy for safety." After this important discovery  
one would have imagined that the oracle would  
have rested on his oars, contented with his  
crown of laurel. But no, there were other worlds  
to conquer, and like the mighty Macedonian  
monarch, the editorial contributor of the *China  
Mail* was determined not to allow the light of his  
transcendent genius to be hid away under a bushel,  
and so he takes a fresh breath and returns  
undoubtedly to the charge.

From the Atlantic we are at once trans-  
ported to Le or Lehi, in Independent Tibet,  
which the readers of the evening paper are  
presumed to know is a place of considerable  
trade; and then the startling announcement is  
made that the atmosphere of this famous place  
"would appear to be particularly favorable for  
astronomic observations." It is not very  
lucidly explained what this may have to do  
with the "thermometric observations" of the  
surface of the sea in the Atlantic Ocean; but we  
are told that the object in view in pursuing  
investigations in solar research is "to work out  
the relation supposed to exist between rainfall  
and the state of the sun's surface," and as-  
sured that "should a law be found to exist  
regulating those variations, the boon conferred  
upon humanity would be simply incalculable." The  
world at large, and particularly the community  
of this little island, must feel profoundly grateful  
for this important information.

From the scientific to the idiotic, from  
bare-faced lying to a weak attempt at  
vulgar sarcasm, are apparently easy steps  
for this distinguished journalist. It is with  
some diffidence that we presume to ask what  
sense there is in the following observation:—  
"while the populations of Hongkong and  
Shanghai are about equal, order has to be  
maintained in the one locality with a col-  
lective foreign and native police force of  
upwards of 9000 members, whereas between  
a third and one-fourth of that number  
suffices for the other!" What does the  
inspired one mean to infer? Is the asser-

tion true that this British Settlement is a  
hot-bed of crime? Is it not a lie pure and  
simple to authoritatively state that "the  
insecurity to life and property now obtain-  
ing (sic) in Hongkong, is undoubtedly due to  
mal-administration?" Is it not a fact which can be proved by a  
reference to the records of our Police  
Court, that life and property were never so  
secure in Hongkong as at present, crime  
and the criminal classes never so thoroughly  
under control? The remedy for all these  
evils—which exist only in the disordered  
brain of this accomplished gentleman—  
remarks the oracle, "is obvious—a change." His  
own removal to a private lunatic  
asylum would be a change much to be  
desired.

We are next treated to a cloud of  
meaningless phrases on vaccination, in the  
course of which, for no apparent reason,  
we are gratuitously informed that Governor  
Hennessy has pampered practices among the  
Chinese population opposed to common  
sense, and misquoted Huxley and other  
"Authorities." It is also laid down in  
most elegant language that "the fabri-  
cation of statements, and the misappli-  
cation of arguments to support them, is  
we are constrained to say, our Governor's  
*forte*." The intention and result of all the  
editorial twaddle about vaccination is curiously  
summed up in the following sentence, to  
which we specially direct attention as a proof  
of the utter degradation to which petty spite  
will at times descend:—"The elimination  
of fiction by the process of analysis, from  
His Excellency's public measures, only  
leaves a residuum of contempt." There  
can be no mistaking this man's literary  
style. In fact he sacrifices everything else  
for an ungrammatical jumble of mean-  
ingless twaddle.

Dr. Duncan's *Geographical Sketch of Hong-*  
kong is now dragged in, and we are  
reminded that the 29 square miles which  
comprise the area of the island are made  
up principally of porphyritic and granite  
rocks to the extent of 15 and 11 square  
miles respectively. It is not very clear  
why we should be reminded of the rock  
formation of our island home, and we  
really think that much better grounds  
for abusing Governor Hennessy and Mr.  
PITMAN might have been selected.

The political prospects of Sir John  
Pope Hennessy, the occasional contributor  
opines, is a subject for legitimate specu-  
lation, and he accordingly speculates to  
his heart's content. The result of his  
wise reasonings conclusively point to his  
own view of Sir John Pope Hennessy's  
immediate future, which is that the present  
occupant of Government House will serve  
a second term as Governor of Hongkong.  
Even the probability of such a contingency  
is an astounding confession of weakness  
from our evening contemporary. If the  
Governorship of Perim, that barren island  
five square miles in extent, with a popu-  
lation all told of 37 souls, is really vacant,  
we shall be most happy to strongly  
recommend for the appointment, this  
new Crichton of the *China Mail*. He could  
"sling ink" in Perim until further notice  
without harming anybody but himself.

The scene is changed, and our ancient  
friend, the man of many aliases, who has  
recently been studying Sugar statistics,  
gracefully steps into the arena. This  
reliable authority on all matters under  
the sun scoldes Governor Hennessy to  
his own satisfaction in a very few sen-  
tences. We have neither time or space  
to follow the "editorial notes" through  
their long drawn out course, nor would  
it serve any useful end were we to  
do so. But we submit, with all respect,  
that the eight separate paragraphs in last  
night's *China Mail*, to some of which we  
have briefly referred, are beneath the con-  
tempt of all right thinking men, and more-  
over a disgrace to legitimate journalism.  
His Excellency can, of course, afford to  
ignore such scurrilous attacks, and un-  
doubtedly takes the dignified course in  
scrupulously treating such rabid fulmina-  
tions with icy contempt.

Mr. Walter Baring, now Secretary to H.M.'s  
Legation at Tcheran, has been appointed Secretary  
to the Legation at Tokio. Mr. Baring, who  
entered the Diplomatic Service in 1865; was  
first appointed to Madrid in 1866, and transferred  
to Vienna in 1869. He received his promotion  
to a Third Secretary in 1870; and transferred to  
Florence April 14, 1870; to Athens July 16, 1871,  
where he was Acting Charge d'Affaires from  
August to November, 1873. Whilst there he was  
promoted to be second Secretary at Constantinople  
Oct. 28 the same year, and was employed  
in investigating the outrages committed on the  
Christians in Bulgaria and Roumelia from July  
19 till Aug. 20, 1876, and attended the sittings of  
the special commission sent by the Porte to  
inquire into the Bulgarian massacres, from Sept.  
23, 1876, till Feb. 11, 1877. In the same year he  
was appointed superintendent of student Drago-  
mans at Constantinople, Oct. 25, 1877; and  
received an allowance for knowledge of Turkish.  
He was employed in Cyprus in 1878, and  
received his promotion to Secretary of Legation  
at Tcheran 1879. Mr. Kennedy, as announced  
some time since, has been appointed Secretary to  
the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of  
Captain D'Arcy, V.C., who so distinguished him-  
self in the Zulu War, has at length been un-  
ravelled. It had been conjectured that he com-  
mitted suicide, but such was not the case. The  
circumstances attending his death, are of a most  
distressing character. On the 29th Dec. a native  
appeared at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Taberer,  
of the Mission Station, Keiskama Hoek, near  
King William's Town, the place Captain D'Arcy  
last left, and informed him that on the previous  
evening, between six and seven o'clock, in hunting  
for bees, he had accidentally come upon the dead  
body of Captain D'Arcy. Mr. Taberer and a  
friend had horses saddled, and after giving  
directions for a shroud to be made proceed with  
the native. So difficult of access and intricate was  
the place that, three times the native lost himself.  
It would appear as if D'Arcy, having reached the  
summit of a hill, resolved on returning, and find-  
ing what he thought was an easy way down, he  
took it. It led down between high rocks and  
boulders to a small, flat place, covered with ferns  
and surrounded by a dense bush. In all proba-  
bly he was thoroughly exhausted with his walk,  
and sat down to rest, his back against the rock,  
and his feet stretched out. In that position he  
died, whether from cold (there was a heavy snow  
at the time), or from a fit, is, of course, unknown.

MESSRS. Page and Gwyther have prepared an  
elaborate chart showing the course of discount  
rates during the past year and the prices paid  
each month for Government Treasury bills, and  
another showing the course of the prices of bar  
silver, Mexican dollars, India Council bills, and  
rupee paper, together with the Calcutta, Shang-  
hai, and Hongkong exchange quotations over  
the same period. An interesting feature in the  
chart is the comparison of the remitting equiva-  
lent of bar silver with the price obtained from  
week to week last year by the India Council for  
bills on Calcutta. It appears that during the  
first half of 1881 the bills were regularly sold  
below their equivalent in silver. We cannot  
prove that the remitting banks had combined to  
keep down the price of bills; but if they did,  
the combination was broken through like glass when  
the Council changed its tactics. During the last  
six months of the year it refused to sell under  
the silver equivalent, and has done so with com-  
plete success, the bills being eventually taken  
on the average above the remitting value of the  
silver. The saving to the Indian Government is proba-  
bly at the rate of over £100,000 a year. The chart  
shows that the variations in the price of bar silver  
ranged during the year from 43.2d. to 45.5d.  
per oz.; of Mexican dollars from 49s. 2d. to  
45s. 3d.; of the India Council bills from  
15s. 7-16d. per rupee to 15s. 8-16d.; of Four-  
and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper from 88 to 95;  
of Four per cent. Rupee Paper from 81 to 87;  
of sixty-day bills on Shanghai from 45s. 10d. to  
55s. 0d.; and sixty-day bills on Hongkong from 35s.  
6d. to 35s. 7d.

THE *Times* contains an article dealing with  
the question, and which tends to prove that opium is  
to the Chinese what beer, spirits, tobacco, tea,  
coffee, &c., are to others of the human race. It  
says:—"Timidity is not a failing of the non-scientific  
mind, and it is not surprising that the dogma  
held in respect of opium-eating in this  
country are unconsciously extended to cover every  
method of consuming every kind of opium every-  
where and by all races of men. Thus it has  
come to pass that in the controversy about the  
Indian export of opium to China the inherent  
and unmitigated perniciousness of the drug has  
usually been taken for granted. Argument has  
raged round the question whether we can be said  
to force opium upon the Chinese, and whether, if  
we did not, the Chinese would go on using it.  
These issues have been debated with magnificent  
contempt for the facts of the case. The extensive  
cultivation of the poppy in China; the costliness  
which makes Indian opium as much the luxury  
of the rich as choice claret is here; the failure  
of the Indian article to penetrate at all into one-  
half of the Chinese Empire, in which, neverthe-  
less, opium-smokers abound; and the demon-  
strably protectionist character of the Chinese at-  
tempt to forbid the importation of opium from  
India—all these material facts have been system-  
atically ignored by the declaimers against the  
opium traffic. The obvious truth that, though  
we take opium to China, we cannot compel the  
consumption of a single ounce, has been obscured  
by rhetorical flourishes about forcing the drug  
upon the Chinese.

OUR own authorities on *materia medica* are by  
no means convinced that opium is always and  
necessarily injurious even in this country. Some  
remarkable cases of opium-eating without mis-  
chievous results are on record; and by going to  
the Fens we may find a whole population habi-  
tually eating opium to the extent of its means for  
the alleviation of its sufferings from ague. It  
cannot be pretended, however, that opium is the  
stimulant appropriate to this climate; but just as  
little are we at liberty to deny that it does meet  
some deep-seated craving of humanity elsewhere.  
That craving for a nervous stimulant to remove  
fatigue, to allay irritability, to lighten care, and  
to dispel gloom, is universal, and seeks satisfaction  
in a score of ways. Alcohol is its numerous  
modifications, each of which has its appropriate  
sphere, tobacco, tea, coffee, hemp, opium, are  
modifications of the answer to a universal de-  
mand. What we think the most harmless of  
these drugs is mischievous in excess, and those  
that we most dread are innocuous and even ben-  
eficial in their proper place and due apportion-  
ment. Tea and tobacco are each responsible for  
an infinity of obscure sufferings in this country,  
and the accumulated effects of their systematic  
abuse would probably appal us were they fully  
investigated. With those who condemn all  
stimulants argument is obviously vain. They  
defy universal experience, and there is an end of  
the matter. But those who are scarcely less irra-  
tional who arbitrarily select for condemnation a drug  
which the practice of some hundreds of millions  
of the human race proves to be adapted to satisfy  
some human want.—*L. & C. Express.*

WE have to note the arrival of Colonel Ike Austin,  
the well known American professor of fancy rifle  
shooting, who came on from Singapore by the  
steamer *Morley*. The Colonel favored us with  
a visit yesterday afternoon, and expressed  
his intention of shortly opening a shooting gallery  
in this Colony, full particulars of which will be  
duly announced. The Singapore and Indian pa-  
pers speak very highly of the Colonel's skill, so  
that his proposed entertainments should prove  
worthy of local patronage.

THE London correspondents of some of the pro-  
vincial papers publish accounts of a "monster  
newspaper project," which is said to contemplate  
"the founding of a daily newspaper, morning and  
evening, of the typographical form of the *Times*,  
if not more ample." The capital financially will  
be "practically inexhaustible, while the capital  
mentally will be the first in Europe." The pro-  
moters of this undertaking are stated to be the  
Union Générale, and the scheme is said to be  
connected with the proposed purchase of six Ital-  
ian papers by French capitalists which has  
lately caused much commotion in Italy. One of  
the correspondents professes to have had a  
glimpse of the prospectus of the new paper. It  
appeals, he says, "to an enormous reading and  
advertising clientele, and makes cardinals pro-  
fessional special correspondents, priests para-  
graphers, and the penitents the 'paying  
advertisers' in all parts of the world, to say no-  
thing of pro-monarchical anti-free thinkers, anti-  
theological, and anti-republican 'regular sub-  
scribers.' Its columns will be in the English,  
French, and German language, and bear the  
evidence of mundanely inspired writers glorified  
more or less with exclusively immaculate tips  
and infallible *ex-cathedra* official secrets. It  
will appear simultaneously in London, Paris,  
and Rome."

Mr. M. L. Mayer, the general manager for the  
annual series of French plays in London, has is-  
sued his programme for the ninth season, of six  
weeks' duration, that is to begin on May 29th  
and terminate on July 8th. It will be divided  
into three distinct divisions of art, each presided  
over by an accomplished artist and an acknowl-  
edged star—Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin  
(of the Théâtre Français), and Mlle. Céline  
Chaumont. Once more Mlle. Bernhardt will  
repeat the success she has already made in "*La  
Dame aux Camélias*," "*Adrienne Lecouvreur*,"  
"*Frou-Frou*," and "*Hernani*," and will appear  
for the first time in England in Croizette's char-  
acter in "*Le Sphinx*," and Desclée's part in "*La  
Princesse Georges*," "*Le Demi-Monde*," and  
"*Les Faux Ménéages*," are also announced during  
the engagement of Mlle. Bernhardt, which pro-  
mises to be as interesting as before. M. Coque-  
lin's name and fame are well known in England  
as one of the most accomplished *sociétaires* of the  
Comédie Française. He has with him his  
companions from the Théâtre Française, and will  
appear in "*L'Avanturiers*," as the swashbuckling  
brother of the adventures; in "*Fourberies de  
Scapin*," and "*Les Précieuses Ridicules*," in  
"*Ruy Blas*," "*Mlle. de la seigneurie*," "*Le Mari  
à la Campagne*," and "*Griegoire*," in most of  
which plays he appeared on the last occasion of  
the visit of the Comédie to England. Three  
weeks having been devoted to Mlle. Sarah  
Bernhardt, and two to M. Coquelin and his fellow  
*sociétaires* and *pensionnaires* from the Rue  
Richelieu, the last will be devoted to Mlle.  
Chaumont, who is to appear in the famous "*Di-  
vorçons*," edited for English tastes and suscep-  
tibilities. M. Mayer has never announced a more  
interesting or varied programme.—*Overland  
Mail.*

"DOCTORS differ"—so do dramatic critics. The  
following view, taken from the *Overland Mail*,  
is altogether different from that telegraphed  
to the American papers, and published by us a  
few days ago.—The professional *debut* of Mrs.  
Langtry at the Haymarket Theatre seems to have  
excited a good deal of feeling in theatrical circles.  
She is regarded in the light of an interloper—as  
one who, not wanting in this world's goods,  
carries off a high salary, part of which might  
otherwise have fallen to the lot of a recognised  
actress, and who relies for her popularity upon  
her social position, her beauty, and her costumes.  
Nothing can be more unfair. Having now de-  
finitely adopted the profession of acting, Mrs.  
Langtry has as fair and as full a right to be  
judged dispassionately as any other professional  
actress can claim. Few of our greatest actresses  
have been able at their *debut* to demonstrate the  
full extent of their capabilities, and Mrs. Langtry  
is no exception to the general rule. At present  
her reading of the part of *Blanche Hays* is hard  
and artificial. She shows few signs of possession  
of emotional power, but as this special qualifi-  
cation is in a *débutante* usually marred by exag-  
geration, its absence is not altogether unsatisfac-  
tory. Mrs. Langtry on the stage is easy and  
self-possessed; her elocution, if somewhat cold,  
is clear and unlaboured, and she obviously has  
intelligence such as few new comers show so  
early in their career. If she had not been Mrs.  
Langtry she would probably have been considered,  
even by professional artists, as a recruit of great  
promise. As to her success from the manage-  
ment point of view there cannot be two opinions.  
The Haymarket has been crowded by audiences  
which contained a far larger proportion of those  
moving in higher circles of society than are  
usually attracted even to this theatre. Although  
Mrs. Langtry is undeniably the principal attrac-  
tion, the general performance of "*Ours*" is a re-  
markably fine one. No further words are neces-  
sary in praise of the *Mary Nellie* of Mrs. Ban-  
croft and the *Hugh Chalcot* of her husband;  
while Mr. Arthur Cecil as *Prince Perowsky*, Mr.  
Conway as *Angus M'Alister*, Mr. Pinero as  
*Miss Le Thiere* as *Sir Alexander* and *Lady Shen-  
dryn*, with Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Smedley, com-  
plete a really powerful cast. Mrs. Langtry will,  
probably, undertake a provincial tour through  
the leading towns early in the summer. No ar-  
rangements have, it is understood, been definitely  
made, although it is believed her *cheval de ba-  
tail* will be the part of *Miss Hardcastle* in "*She  
stoops to Conquer*."

It is asserted that the expenses attending the  
production of "*The Niebelungen Ring*" at Her  
Majesty's Theatre are so great that to yield a  
tangible profit to all parties an average receipt  
of 2,000l. per night will be necessary. It is  
this footing that the scale of charges has been  
framed. Letters from Berlin state that the pro-  
jected performances of "*Lohengrin*" by this  
company in Paris in March have been definitely  
withdrawn. Three of the principal artists cannot  
be spared from Munich, and French feeling  
against the performance of Wagner's operas in  
the German language is so strong that it has  
been deemed advisable to abandon the enterprise.

SUMMED UP is a summary of the report of the  
Eastern Telegraph Company.—The revenue for  
the six months ended September 30th last  
amounted to £282,834 8s. 9d., from which are de-  
ducted £67,498 5s. 5d. for the ordinary expenses,  
and £47,228 15s. 5d. for expenditure relating to  
repairs to and laying of new cables. The total  
available balance is £167,990 8s. 2d., from which  
£22,726 8s. 2d. has been paid for interest on  
debentures, and £20,559 15s. 6d. for preference  
dividends leaving £124,504 9s. 6d. The directors  
have paid two interim dividends on the ordi-  
nary shares for the quarters ending June 30th  
and September 30th, 1881, amounting together to  
£95,000, and the sum of £29,504 9s. 6d. is car-  
ried forward to next account. Since the last re-  
port the balance of 700 ordinary shares has  
been issued, making the total ordinary capital  
£3,800,000. The revenue account includes  
£19,500 dividend and bonus for the half-year on  
the company's shares in the Eastern and South  
African Telegraph Company, and £2,652 19s. 2d.  
dividend on the shares of the Black Sea Tele-  
graph Company. The vacancies on the board  
occasioned by the death of Colonel Glover and of  
the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., have been  
filled up by the election of Mr. John Denison Pen-  
der and Lord Sackville A. Cecil.

THE tonnage engaged in trade between the Clyde  
and East Indian and Chinese ports during the  
year 1881 has been considerably in excess of that  
of any preceding year. There has, however,  
been a falling off in the vessels that arrived in  
the Clyde direct from these countries. The num-  
ber of vessels entered inwards was 79, having a  
gross tonnage of 72,568 tons, being a decrease of  
17,088 tons as compared with that of 1880.  
There was a decline of 7,006 tons in the tonnage  
of vessels from Java with sugar, of 2,078 tons in  
the vessels with cargo from Bombay, and of 1,541  
tons in vessels with sugar from China. From  
Mauritius there was an increase of 1,622 tons  
in vessels with sugar. In departures the increase  
was 38,011 tons over the outward tonnage of 1880,  
and 82,295 tons over that of 1879. This im-  
provement has been chiefly in the despatch of  
steamships to Bombay and Calcutta. To Java,  
Manila, and China ports there has been an in-  
crease of 5,588 tons. To Ceylon and other In-  
dian ports there is a falling off to the extent of  
5,135 tons. To Singapore, Java, Manila, China,  
and Japan, 18 of the departures were steamers,  
and 25 sailing vessels, and over a dozen firms  
took part in the trade. All the departures to  
Mauritius, Ceylon, and other Indian ports con-  
sisted of sailing vessels, chiefly coal laden.  
Twenty-nine of the sailings were new Clyde-built  
vessels, as against 26 in 1880 and 20 in 1879.

THE fourth anniversary of the coronation of His  
Holiness Pope Leo XIII., was celebrated yester-  
day evening at the Roman Catholic cathedral by  
the singing of a solemn *Te Deum*. In the  
absence of the Bishop, the very Rev. T. Borghignoli,  
pro Vicar Apostolic, assisted by two young  
missionary priests, just arrived from Europe,  
officiated, and there was a considerable gather-  
ing of the Catholic clergy of the various nation-  
alities represented in Hongkong. The congrega-  
tion was a large one, and included His Ex-  
cellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, Mr. Coxon,  
Consul for Belgium, Mr. Louriç, Consul Gen-  
eral for Portugal, Deputy Commissary Fincham,  
Ordnance Store Department, Mr. Fleming, sur-  
veyor, Royal Engineer Department, and Messrs.  
J. J. Francis and J. H. dos Remedios. The *Te Deum*  
being sung, an adjournment was made to the hall  
of the Catholic Circle, which had on its holiday dress  
in honor of the occasion, flags being tastefully  
arranged along the walls, a handsome portrait of  
His Holiness occupying a prominent position at  
the end of the room. Champagne being intro-  
duced, His Excellency the Governor rose and  
said:—Gentlemen, I rise to ask you to join me  
in drinking the health of our Holy Father Pope  
Leo the XIII. Many of us are here assembled  
from various parts of the world, some I see at  
the end of the room (referring to some German  
missionaries arrived yesterday) have just come  
from Europe, and some of us may soon have the  
happiness of visiting the Eternal City. But  
whatever our nationality, all of us, as Catholics, can  
join in drinking the health of our Supreme Pastor  
and ecclesiastical Chief, His Holiness Pope Leo the  
XIII. The toast being duly honored, Father  
Borghignoli rose and said:—Gentlemen, I rise  
to give you the health of His Excellency the  
Governor. I thank him for coming here year  
after year on each occasion of this celebration;  
but this time we have a particular duty to  
perform, namely, to wish His Excellency a  
pleasant voyage home, hoping he may be with  
us here again when the next anniversary comes  
round. The toast being duly drunk, His Ex-  
cellency again rose and said:—I should like to ask  
you to drink the health of some one not present,  
but whom all of you remember, the founder of  
the Catholic Circle. Although that institution is  
well taken care of by Father Borghignoli  
and Mr. Silveira, the President, we ought all to  
remember what we owe to the Bishop: I give  
you the health of His Lordship Bishop Raimondi.  
The toast being duly honored, the gathering  
broke up, the national Anthem being played on  
the piano belonging to the Institution as His  
Excellency took his departure.—The facade of  
the cathedral was illuminated in the evening with  
heterogeneously colored Chinese lanterns, there  
being a transparency in the centre setting forth  
in Latin the pontificate of His Holiness, the  
inscription ending with "*Laud gratiamur*."



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A TELEGRAM from London, dated the 2nd inst. announces that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is visiting the disturbed districts in that country.

The *Ho-Nan*, a paddle steamer for the Hong-kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company has been launched by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Pointhouse, on the Clyde. The engines are of a novel construction, being compound beam engines of about 3,000 indicated horse-power.

A SPRING Race meeting at Fochow is fixed for the 11th and 12th April, and we are informed that Amoy will be represented by the following cricketers, Forger, Thermometer, Wild Foam and Cruiser. The sum of \$100 has been forwarded to the stewards of the Fochow Race Club to be included in their programme.—*Gazette*.

A TELEGRAM was received from Shanghai this morning announcing that the Italian Opera Company which has been performing in Shanghai for the past two months, left for Hongkong by the steamship *Vangste* on the 2nd inst. They intend giving a series of operatic representations in the City Hall, of which due notice will be given.

EXTENSIVE repairs, says the *Amoy Gazette*, are being made to the Kowloon roads and the planting of trees thereon will tend to beautify the Island. We understand that Mr. Lewis detected seven Chinamen helping themselves to the silt-tan jetty a few days ago. They have since accepted an invitation to spend a few months with the Haifong.

The salvage Association report that at the request of underwriters on the cargo of the *Anna Sieben*, from Hongkong with sugar, which has arrived at Bristol with damage to cargo, an expert has proceeded to Bristol to examine the cargo, about one fourth of which had been reported as damaged. A survey of the cargo having been held, an allowance for deterioration of 15.3d. per cwt. was arranged with consignee on the damaged portion of the sugar.

The troopship *Tyne*, with the head-quarters of the "Buffs" left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here about the 11th. She appears to have made a good passage to the straits, having left there on the 18th ultimo, a period of but 13 days having elapsed from her leaving this to her starting from Singapore on the return journey, and it must be remembered that she had to proceed to Penang from Singapore with the detachment of the Inniskilling for that station, and return with the detachment of the "Buffs."

A PUBLIC meeting to advocate the suppression of the opium trade with China was held on the 24th inst., in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The Bishop of Manchester occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. James Cropper, Professor Goldwin Smith, and the Bishop of Salford. Mr. Cropper, M.P., moved a resolution affirming that the opium trade was now carried on between India and China was utterly opposed to national morality, was instrumental in effecting the physical ruin and moral degradation of multitudes of Chinese, and was a hindrance both to legitimate commerce and to the spread of Christianity. Sir W. Lawson and Professor Goldwin Smith supported the resolution, which was carried.

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently taken place between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Office, and M. de Lesseps, upon the subject of delays to traffic in the Suez Canal, from which it appears that merchants and others trading through the Canal have made a strong representation on the subject. It appears that the new regulation by which the Canal pilots do not guide the course of vessels from the vessels themselves, but precede them in small steam launches, is one of the main grounds of complaint, it being found in practice that the pilot launches frequently get too far ahead to be of any service, and that the vessels following them consequently lose their course and run aground. Delays of five to twelve days are said to be of frequent occurrence. It appears that M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company have been making efforts to secure a reversion to the former method. A further ground for dissatisfaction is the inadequacy of the Canal to accommodate the greatly increased traffic, and the necessity for widening it is urged. M. de Lesseps writes, that he is in communication with the Sanitary Board of Egypt, and hopes that satisfactory arrangements will be made in regard to the delays through the regulation as to pilots.

The death of Deputy Inspector-General George Birnie Hill, M.D., aged fifty-six, occurred at the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, on January 6th, from chronic dysentery and dyspepsia, said to have been contracted while on the China station, many years ago. Dr. Hill was well-known throughout the service, and was a most deservedly popular officer with all ranks, and his death is greatly and universally regretted. By this sad occurrence the service has lost one of its most valuable officers. His remains were interred in the cemetery attached to the hospital on the afternoon of the day following his death, the funeral arrangements being under the superintendence of Commander Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., of the *Hibernia*, the firing party consisting of 250 Marines of the squadron, and the united bands of the ships in port playing the "Dead March," &c., the body being borne to the grave by nurses from the Royal Naval Hospital. The pall-bearers were Inspector of Machinery Alford Rifford, Captains John Fisher, Nicholson, Ward, Wilson, Tryon, and Hotham, and Fleet-surgeon Doyle Shaw, the chief mourner being Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief. Rear-Admiral McCrea, and about eighty naval and military officers, joined the cortege, 300-400 men and many civilians took part in the procession. The coffin was covered with many beautiful wreaths of flowers, of which one was sent by Lady Borton.—*Overland Mail*.

The British bark *Peiho* went into Kowloon Dock this morning.

It has been wired from home that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the Opium clause in the Chefoo Convention has not yet been ratified, and that fresh arrangements have been proposed.

We learn that in all probability the contract for constructing the telegraph line between Hongkong and Canton will be placed in the hands of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, who have the necessary appliances and materials for the undertaking ready to hand. In this case, we shall doubtless see the line in working order in the course of a few months.

We understand that a scheme has been set on foot by a few influential Chinese in Canton for the introduction into that city of a regular supply of fresh spring water from the hills a few miles distant, and that advantage has been taken of the presence in Canton of a Colonial Office engineer, Mr. O. Chadwick, whose opinion upon the feasibility of the scheme has been obtained.

This morning four chair coolies in the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, were fined two dollars each or four days' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Woodhouse, Police Magistrate, for neglect of duty. The circumstances were similar to those reported in the case of Mr. J. H. dos Remedios in our issue of 2nd instant. Colonel Geddes and Mrs. Geddes, it appears, went at 9 o'clock p.m. yesterday to an evening party, carried by the defendants, who were ordered to be in readiness to take them back at 10.30, but on their leaving at 11.30 to go home, the chairs and coolies were *non est*, the Colonel having to walk and Mrs. Geddes to take an outside chair. This seems to be a favourite trick of chair coolies in the colony, and we are glad to see foreigners coming forward to prosecute, notwithstanding the inevitable loss of time and annoyance it entails.

We are informed that a number of Chinese gentlemen have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of taking up several lots of property which, during the notorious property scare, nominally changed hands several times, without ever being actually transferred. The *modus operandi* of the enterprising promoters of this new concern, the Yow Hong Company as it has been styled, is nothing more nor less than a lottery, in every respect similar to the Manila Lottery. Tickets have been issued for sale at one dollar thirty cents each, and the prizes have been duly fixed as follows:—First prize, the European dwelling houses Nos. 111 and 113, Queen's Road, East, opposite the French Convent; second prize, dwelling house No. 115, and Third prize, No. 117. In addition to these properties, 774 prizes of Three Dollars each will be given. The list of the prizes will be taken, it is said, from the Manila lottery list of March 1882. We wonder what the police authorities will do in this matter!

YESTERDAY afternoon firing from the new ten-barrelled Nordenfildt machine gun, of which we gave an account in our yesterday's issue, was witnessed at the rifle range, Kowloon, by a party consisting of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Donovan and Mrs. Donovan; Captain Barton, aide-de-camp; Captain Bury, Brigade Major; Major Moore-Jane and Lieutenant Lane, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants Ruck and Headley, Royal Engineers; and a few civilians. Mr. Sleeman, the agent for the gun in China, was present directing the firing. The gun was fired at the rate of 600 rounds a minute, at a target 200 yards distant, the lateral spread of the missiles being about 40 feet. It was also fired at the target on a barrel at a time, the result being that the bulls-eye was covered with hits, and the whole surface of the target blackened, the vertical spread being about 20 feet. The gun becomes very hot in rapid firing, but for this there would, it is considered, be no necessity. The person firing can readily sight, elevate, depress, or traverse the gun himself. Ten is considered to be the greatest number of barrels, consistent with the weight of the gun, necessary for a good machine gun. That the new gun will prove a valuable addition to our naval ordnance when adopted, as no doubt it will, can scarcely be questioned, and we imagine that few torpedo launches could live under the destructive storm of steel missiles that the ten-barrelled Nordenfildt is capable of pouring upon them.

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the General Managers of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at their meeting on Monday, the 6th instant:—

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year 1882. The balance at credit of profit and loss is, £80,535.13 which they propose to appropriate as follows:—

Dividend of 8% per share	£12,000.00
Place of credit of reserve and depreciation account	6,500.00
Balance forward	£1,735.13
Leaving a balance of	£81,835.13

Mr. Thomas Arnold has audited the accounts and he is recommended for re-election.

J. B. MATHIAS & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb tells a Cleveland reporter that after investigating the subject she has become a spiritualist. "Now the General over there," she pointed to the miniature Napoleon, "hasn't given so much attention to the matter, but he is a believer all the same. We have travelled so long and so much that we have been enabled to see some wonderful things, and not the least is the wonderful manifestations of the spirits. Why, I am somewhat of a medium myself. Occasionally when I sing or speak before the public, all thoughts of the words I should say leave me in an instant, and I find myself over-powered almost with some strange sensation, and my mind is on something—above, beyond—until I am unconscious of what I am doing until I am of the stage." The reporter adds that Mrs. Thumb enjoys fine health, and is always happy.

## FOOCHOW.

The Junk trade appears to be in a flourishing condition, no less than eight launches having been effected within as many months, whilst the number which have entered the creek for repair or general overhaul far exceed those of past years. This speaks volumes for Fochow skilled labour, especially as the majority of the latter are not of this port's build but seek Fochow as the best port to meet their requirements.

The Proprietors of the *Fochow Herald*, having conferred the appointment of Editor upon a gentleman with time at his disposal to grapple with the leading and social topics of the day, hope that, under the new management, the *Herald's* columns may continue to afford general satisfaction to its subscribers. The Proprietors beg to request that all communications for publication may hereafter be addressed to the Editor, *Fochow Herald*, Ice House, Fochow.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s *Hat San* has for so long completed her trips to and from Shanghai with such perfect regularity, that her having conferred the honour of her presence, during the Chinese vacation, upon the latter port, renders a kind of vacancy in the general order of things in Fochow. Considering, however, that her "stays" are usually more protracted here than in Shanghai, we trust not to regret her absence for a short season.

It is very evident that tigers exist in the surroundings of Fochow to a greater extent than is generally supposed, although few instances of their presence are brought to light. A few days ago two Missionary ladies with female attendants venturing far as Yat Yang, about twelve miles distant from the settlement, desirous of viewing what is still called the "Tiger den" although supposed to have long been untenanted. One of our lady visitors more curious and venturesome than her friend, ordered the coolies to cut the jungle to enable her to more closely examine the *den in quo*, when a full grown tiger sprang upon the coolies tearing the scalp of one to a fearful extent, whilst lacerating the neck and face of the other. The two ladies escaped scathed, and the two sufferers were speedily removed to an hospital where they remain in a very precarious condition.

## FOOCHOW RACES.

The following is the programme of the spring Meeting, which will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th April, 1883. The entries close on the 25th instant:—

**FIRST DAY.**  
The SPRING CUP, value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. Half a Mile.  
The CHAMBER CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$10. One Mile and Three Quarters.  
The MIN STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 add; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale. One Mile.  
The INTERNATIONAL CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Chamber Cup 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. One Mile and a Half.  
The EARLY MORNING CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Spring Cup 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5. Three Quarters of a Mile.  
The NANTAI STAKES, of \$10 each; a forced entry for all Ponies entered at this Meeting, excepting such as are entered solely for the Consular Cup; first Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., Third Pony 10 per cent.; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

**SECOND DAY.**  
The KUSHAN STAKES, of \$10 each, with \$50 added; for all China Ponies; weights 11st. 4lb. for 13 hands; to give or take 3lbs. for every inch over or under. Half a Mile.  
The CHINA CUP (Presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting of a race in 1 mile or over 7 lb. extra; penalties accumulative. Entrance \$10. Two Miles.  
The ASIOY CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners 7 lb. extra; entrance \$5. Three Quarters of a Mile.  
The CONSULAR CUP (Presented); value \$100 (Handicap); for all China Ponies; names of Ponies and Riders to be notified to the stewards after the 1st day's racing and handicapped by them; entrance \$5. One Mile.  
The LEPER CUP (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners of one race during the meeting 10 lb. extra if of two or more 14 lb. extra; entrance \$5. Once Round and a Distance.  
The CONSOLATION CUP, value \$100; for all *bona fide* beaten ponies that have run at this meeting; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. One Mile.  
The CHAMPION STAKES, entrance \$10, with \$100 added; a forced entry for winners, excepting winner of the Consolation Cup; winners of two races at this meeting \$15 extra, of more than two races \$30 extra; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

**BHANO.**  
The Chinese trading between Burmah and Yunnan have lately succeeded in getting the cotton monopoly abolished. This was accomplished by dint of great perseverance and a liberal use of money at the Court of Ava. It is reported that it cost them Rs. 30,000; it was obtained a promise that in future cotton shall be free. The salt monopoly is in the hands of a company of Burmans and Chinamen. The monopolists raised the price here five rupees per hundred viss; this has since been lowered to the Liverpool salt in the Shan States and partly in the Kachin hills. Yunnan salt is now being delivered in those places much cheaper than the Liverpool salt. For the last ten or twelve years large quantities of English salt have been sent from this into the various Shan States and to the Kachin hills.

The jade mines at Mogoung have turned out a large quantity of excellent stone this year, and some of the houses here are reported to have made considerably over sixty thousand rupees this year. Chinese and Shans are going in large numbers to the mines just now, and doubtless many of them expect another turn of good luck next year. The mines are in the hands of Kay-kyens, and are some eight or ten days' journey distant from Bhano. The Burmese tax is four rupees a load upon entering Burmese territory proper at Mogoung. Small dealers sell in Bhano, and the larger traders take the jade to Mandalay, where the Contonsee buy it up and ship all the best to Canton. A few hundred runners go round by sea to Canton and dispose of their produce there themselves; but the great bulk of the jade passes into the hands of the Contonsee at Mandalay. There must be a very large capital engaged in this trade in Bhano. A few caravans have come into Mya-thi—on the Tapong River—from Manwyne this season. I heard that one recently coming that route was attacked twice, and had to buy the robbers off with Rs. 300 for the first, and Rs. 160 for the second attack. The Chinese merchants feeling the insecurity of that route have this year opened up a new road. This route goes for about twelve miles to the south of Bhano before ascending the Kachin hills—then passes through the Chinese Shan States of Long-chien, and Nantien, and reaches Teng-yueh—the first Chinese city in ten days from this. A large caravan arrived by this route a few days ago, bringing Yunnan produce—it was variously estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 mules and ponies. These hardly returned heavily loaded with Burmese cotton and English goods.

The traders speak very favourably of the Kay-kyens along this new route. The enterprising Hrawaddy Flotilla Company, which persists in being always ahead of trade—runs now a regular weekly steamer between this and Mandalay.—*L. & C. Express*.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The special Committee appointed to examine the question of establishing a new Governor-Generalship on the Russo-Chinese frontier has held its first sitting. The Minister of the Interior, who acts as president of the Commission, being prevented by indisposition from attending, was represented by the Minister of War. Among the members present were Generals Obrenotcheff and Tcherniaeff, and General Anoutchka, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. After an animated debate the commission almost unanimously passed a resolution declaring it to be expedient to abolish the military district of Western Siberia, and create a new governor-generalship out of the districts of Semipalatinsk, Akmoinsk, and Semiretschensk, having its administrative centre at Semipalatinsk. The commission further decided to separate the Amur coast territory from Eastern Siberia, and to make the town of Chabarofka the administrative centre of the former district. (The Governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk are to be placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. The above arrangements will only be submitted to the Imperial sanction after receiving the approval of the Minister of the Interior.)

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows:—As the project agreed upon for the restoration of China of the town and district of Ili approaches its term without any appearance of action on the part of the Chinese authorities, the Press of this capital gives vent to no little uneasiness as to the due fulfilment of the Treaty stipulations. At first, curiously enough, it was the delay on the part of the Chinese in taking possession of the territory won back by the Marquis Tseng that excited misgiving. It was expected that the troops of Hloha Khan would hasten to occupy the province so long withheld by the barbarians, and the apparent indifference shown by China towards the provinces she had so obstinately fought for seemed very suspicious in the eyes of St. Petersburg publicists. Now another cause of uneasiness has been discovered, and perhaps a more genuine one, in the bellicose dispositions of the Russian authorities in Turkestan, who, says the *Vostok*, would still much prefer war with China to a peaceful transfer of the Kuldja district.

The papers here are filled, too, with notes of alarm at the influx of Chinese into the Amur district, the supposed warlike preparations now being made in that district by the Peking Government, and the consequent danger threatening Russia's distant possessions in the Far East. The meaning of all this is not very clear. The Treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng in the place of Chung How's was not at all to the taste of the patriotic party now triumphant in Russia, but it is scarcely to be supposed that the latter would wish to tear it up, and indeed, the journal for the conclusion of remarks that, once having come to the conclusion that it was Russia's advantage to cultivate friendly relations with China, it would be strange indeed if its Commissioners are allowed to bring forward difficulties.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article commenting upon the memorial of the 16th Inst., presented to Earl Granville by the London Chamber of Commerce, complaining that by the Kuldja Treaty China appeared to draw a distinction between exports by sea and exports overland, giving Russia the benefit of the latter. The journal expresses astonishment at the assimilation of the Kuldja memorial between maritime and overland trade, and points out that China is not the only state having different tariffs for sea and overland transport.—*London and China Express*.

## WAGNER'S OPERAS.

Musical amateurs are greatly interested in the announcement that the coming season will be marked by the production of the *Meisteringer* and *Tristan und Isolde*—two Wagnerian Operas which are as yet almost unknown in England. The life of Richard Wagner during the last 30 years or more, and the story of his progress from obscurity towards a brilliant and world-wide renown, is sufficiently marvellous. But the spread of Wagnerism during the last ten or twelve years in England has been little short of the miraculous. Up to the year 1860 not one of the German Master's Operas had been heard in this country, and such a reputation for being tuneless and tiresome had been made for him, that there seemed but little chance of any work of his having so much as a trial given to it at any of our great Opera Houses. *Lohengrin*, used from time to time, to be announced in those fantastic documents known as operatic prospectuses. But no one paid serious attention to the promise of its performance, which by many was regarded as a species of advertisement at last expected, which general denunciation that the rival Directors, as if by common consent, abstained from repeating. The manager, however, who was afterwards introduced to the English public the *Faust* of Gounod, the *Carmen* of Bizet, and the *Meisterfelle* of Noit, had the courage to 1860 to make a first experiment with the *Flying Dutchman* of Richard Wagner. There were many reasons to render it probable that this work, written in the composer's earliest manner, would be received without any very violent protestations of dislike. *Tannhauser*, played not many years before at the Grand Opera at Paris, on the express recommendation of the Emperor and under his direct patronage, had been kissed and hooded from the stage. But the *Flying Dutchman* is, even to the most determined opponents

of Wagnerism, a comparatively inoffensive work. Much of it is composed in the ancient manner, before the great Master had finally convinced himself that the Opera of the Past was false in principle and foolish in effect, and that the "Art work of the Future" must be framed altogether on new lines. The *Flying Dutchman* contains what are vulgarly called "tunes," comparatively melodious airs constructed more or less in accordance with the ancient methods; duets with passages in which the voices are heard together; and concerted pieces. The "leading motive" system, to receive such prodigious extension in after years, is in this Opera scarcely more than indicated by one off-recurring example. The *Flying Dutchman*, in short, belongs to a period in Wagner's development when, from his own point of view, he was still numbered among the unregenerate—from the point of view of his antagonists, still one of the unimproved. For English playgoers, moreover, the work had the advantage of being based on a legend which, whatever its origin, may be practically looked upon as English. The story of the audacious mariner, condemned for his rebellious disposition, and his proclaimed determination to overcome the laws of nature, to sail eternally and hopelessly from sea to sea, is indeed known in various countries. But in its modern form it is English; and it was in England, and apparently at the Adelphi Theatre, that Heine witnessed the performance of that melodramatic *Flying Dutchman* to which, in his narrative of the representation as preserved in the *Reichshaller*, he gave the poetic meaning adopted by Wagner in the libretto, for which Heine's fancied and fanciful recollection of Fitzball's rather commonplace piece, is known to have served as basis.

The idea, then, of producing in the year 1869 on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, Wagner's Operas was not so wild as, at the time, it may have seemed. The experiment was, in any case, justified by the result; and it might have been thought that the ice having once been broken, and Wagner's Opera having been found much more tolerable than had been expected, other works more decidedly Wagnerian in character would be produced. But 1870 and again 1871, passed without any fresh Wagnerian performances; and it was not until after the close of the Franco-German war, and as a direct consequence of that struggle, that Wagnerism, in the form of *Lohengrin* from Germany, reached Italy; whence, by the Italian representative of the Knight of the Swan, it was carried across the Atlantic to New York, to reach England some months later. The Italians in 1871 felt grateful to the Germans for having enabled them to establish themselves in Rome; and by way of testifying their gratitude they could think of nothing better than to produce the most generally admired work of Germany's great musical composer. When it was seen in England and in America *Lohengrin* could be appreciated by Italian audiences, the lack of up to that time cherished that Wagner's really characteristic Operas could not be represented with success outside Germany fell to the ground; and even if *Lohengrin* had not borne with him to New York the armour, the helmet, and, better still, the part itself, of the mysterious Keeper of the Holy Grail, the favour with which the work had been received in Italy must have sufficed to recommend it for performance in other countries. As in London we seldom do things by halves, *Lohengrin*, when at a large audience, were permitted to hear it, was produced almost simultaneously at both our Opera Houses. Then, although in former years it had been said that we possessed amongst our Italian or Italianised vocalists no one who could undertake with advantage the character of Elsa, it suddenly appeared that we possessed at least two—at Covent-garden Madame Albani, whose impersonation of Elsa has just gained for her in the Prussian capital the warmest commendations and the highest honours, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Nilsson, whose Elsa is only not admired in those countries where she has never been seen in that part, so perfectly suited to her voice and style.

Since the great *Lohengrin* year, Wagnerism has spread through the country in all directions. Mr. Gye has familiarised his audiences with *Tannhauser*, and Mr. Carl Rosa with that earliest and least Wagnerian of all Her Wagner's works, *Rienzi*. When 1876 arrived, with its Wagner Festival, a taste for Wagnerian music had already affected so many of our amateurs that numbers of musical pilgrims left London to attend the solemn series of representations of the great Wagnerian Operas at Bayreuth. For more than the series of Wagner Concerts given at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Her Wagner himself, and of his faithful lieutenant, Her Richter, be forgotten. The latter has since then paraded company with his chief, but only to proclaim his merits and to conduct his works in other quarters; and he it is who will shortly present to us, at Drury-lane, the two Wagnerian Operas, the *Meisteringer* and *Tristan und Isolde*, which will be new to most English opera-goers. As for Her Wagner himself, he promises to quit his balmy atmosphere, and the genial climate of Bayreuth in order to superintend our production, at Her Majesty's Theatre, of his very elaborate setting of a long series of thoroughly German fairy tales. These mythical legends, as, perhaps, strictly speaking, they should be called, are known to be four in number. The four are treated, however, as for one; and it is merely to suit the public convenience, and the feebleness of the human faculty of attention, that the one great work, which, put end, continuously, would occupy upwards of fifteen hours, is divided into four parts. Nobody, however, will be permitted to take a ticket for a single representation. "The whole cycle or none" is the word, and though it will be impossible to prevent the tickets for the series of performances from being transferred, no tickets for single representations will be issued. Taking together the Carl Rosa representations, the representations of Her Richter, and those which are to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre under the immediate auspices of Her Wagner himself, we shall have, during the next few months in London, such a collection of Wagnerian Operas as has certainly never before been presented in any European capital. Everything in the way of dramatic music that Her Wagner has composed, from the very beginning of his career, until the performance of the *Ring des Niebelungen*, in 1876, at Bayreuth, will be brought forward. The contrast between 1868, when no work of Her Wagner had ever been given in this country, and 1882, when by the end of May we shall have heard every dramatic work that he has ever written, will, indeed, be complete. It would, of course, be premature to affirm that the musical mind of England has become completely Wagnerised. It may be time enough to consider that question when the Wagnerian representations so liberally provided for the early part of the present year have actually been given. Musical and theatrical triumphs are of various kinds, and the success which Her Wagner may already be said to have obtained in England is possibly in some measure "of curiosity" alone. But unless theatrical caterers are entirely wrong in their estimate of the public taste, it cannot be doubted or denied that he must at least have made a deep impression on the present generation of musical amateurs.—*Standard*.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Heath*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 5th instant.  
The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.  
The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 5th instant.  
The steamer *Glamis Castle* left Singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.  
The steamer *Glennagles* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.  
The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Priam* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.  
The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

## Consignees.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
**ARRATOON APCAR,**  
Captain A. B. MacTAVISH, from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore.  
The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 8th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [142]

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.  
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## Commercial.

## THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

A brisk business still continues in shares, important transactions in several of our local stocks having been completed since we last wrote. Banks have again been placed at 112 per cent. premium, and at this rate a steady demand exists for a large number of shares, which, however, have not been forthcoming up to the time of our going to press. Docks have attracted more attention lately than all the other stocks combined. We referred yesterday to very extensive time transactions which had been reported, but which we were not in a position to verify. We now learn that at 54 for the end of the present month, 56 for the end of April, and 58 for the end of May, business on a very large scale was negotiated. This forenoon, although no liberties have been taken with the stock, it showed decided symptoms of weakness, holders appearing inclined to sell at 53 ex div., for cash. However, no actual transfers came under our observation. A lot of Sugar shares are on the market at present, holders vainly trying to obtain offers at 167½, now unsuccessfully soliciting 165. The Hongkong Ice Company's stock is in strong demand at 130, consequent upon the Company's very satisfactory report for the past year, which will be found in another column. A return of 18 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, must be considered highly gratifying in these expensive days of running public companies. No other business requires special notice.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—112 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$87½ per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 88½ per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$275 per share. On T'ai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$910 per share, ex div. buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$282 per share, ex div. buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, ex div.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$102½ per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$24 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/6  
Credits, at 1 month's sight ..... 4/6  
ON HAMBURG.—  
Bank, T.T. ..... 219½  
ON CALCUTTA.—  
Bank, T.T. ..... 219½  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 72½  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73½

## OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALAYA ..... per picul, \$660  
(Allowance, Tals. 72.)  
OLD MALAYA ..... per picul, \$705  
(Allowance, Tals. 64.)  
PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest, \$597½  
PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, \$605  
PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, \$592½  
PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$597½  
BENARES (without choice) ..... per chest, \$597½  
BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$602½  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$500

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	WIND.	WAVE.	SEA.	WIND.	WAVE.	SEA.
Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
Barometer.....	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13
Thermometer.....	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
Direction of Wind.....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Force.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dry Thermometer.....	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Wet Thermometer.....	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Weather.....	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc	bc
Hour's Rain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., etc.—Force of Wind, in calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzle, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Light, M. Mist, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Rain, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Hazy, threatening, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (hours) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 3, MORAY, British steamer, 2,400, Tutin, Calcutta 16th February, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
March 3, ARKATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. H. Maclellan, Calcutta 16th Feb., sandheads 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 24th, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
March 3, CHU-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, R. Andrew, Greenock 31st December, Penang, and Singapore, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
March 3, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Pakhoi 27th February, Hoihow 1st March, and Macao 3rd, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
March 3, NINA, German steamer, 669, Wolfel, Saigon 23rd February, Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
March 3, SALTIER, French steamer, 320, Gardean, Hoihow 2nd March, General.—Along and Loong Shing.  
March 3, GLENELG, British steamer, 894, Nicholson, Mantong 27th February, salt.—Captain.  
March 4, MIRAMAR, British steamer, 890, Clarke, Chinkiang 27th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
March 4, TALADIN, British steamer, 897, Aubin, Saigon 27th February, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
March 4, AGAMENON, British steamer, 1,522, Wilding, Liverpool 14th January, and Singapore 25th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
March 4, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Canton 3rd March, General.—Siemens & Co.  
March 4, CHEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, from a cruise.  
March 4, FORKIN, British steamer, 599, J. C. Abbott, Fochow 28th February, Amoy 1st March, and Swatow on the 3rd, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
March 4, YUTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennell, Swatow 3rd March, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Panay, American ship, for Manila.  
Velle, German steamer, for Canton.  
Vernier, German steamer, for Canton.  
Pauline, German bark, for Manila.  
Anna Wickhorst, German sch., for Swatow.  
Maria, German bark, for Cebu.  
Rajasthanhar, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
Graham, British steamer, for Hoihow.  
Salle, French steamer, for Hoihow.  
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Agamenon, British steamer, for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

March 3, AMOY, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
March 3, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, for East Coast.  
March 4, MIRAMAR, British steamer, for Canton.  
March 4, CHEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

## PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.

Per *Monay*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Aron and 49 Chinese.  
Per *Glenelg*, str., from Mantong.—3 Chinese.  
Per *Salle*, str., from Hoihow.—1 Chinese.  
Per *Chiyuen*, str., from Greenock, &c.—Mr. R. Brown and Mr. J. Brown for Hongkong. For Shanghai.—Mr. T. Weir and family, and Mrs. Ord and family.  
Per *Agamenon*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Miss Barry, Messrs. Tindall and Broadwood.  
Per *Forkin*, str., Fochow, &c.—Messrs. Elliott, Davis, Ellis, Alum, Choy Tam Hong, and Tai Kung Wai, and 87 Chinese.  
Per *Arkaton Apcar*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Miss Webster, Messrs. Elias S. Gubbay, A. Y. Gubbay, Bell, E. E. D. Ezra, W. Nelson and 2 sons, N. M. Edis, Joseph S. H. Isaac, P. Jacobs, A. J. Brando, Moomd, and Cherday, and 71 Chinese.  
Per *Yutung*, str., from Swatow.—1 European and 23 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Volting* reports left Swatow on the 3rd instant, and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.  
The British steamer *Paladin* reports left Saigon on the 27th February, and had moderate weather throughout. The steamer *Acidling* left Saigon on the 2nd instant for Hongkong.  
The British steamer *Miramar* reports left Chinkiang on the 27th February. The first part light winds and dense fog from Hoihow to Lanooks; from thence breeze and light winds to port.  
The British steamer *Glenelg* reports left Mantong on 27th February. From leaving port smooth sea and fine weather until Thursday, the 1st March, when it blew a gale from the N.E.; since then dark, thick weather.

The British steamer *Arkaton Apcar* reports left Calcutta on the 16th February, sandheads on the 17th; arrived and left Penang on the 22nd; arrived and left Singapore on the 24th, and arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant. In the China sea moderate monsoon.  
The British steamer *Agamenon* reports left Liverpool on the 14th January, and Singapore on the 25th February, and had moderate to fresh N.E. winds and sea from Singapore to Pulo sapata; thence moderate N.E. winds and sea to port.  
The Chinese steamer *Chiyuen* reports left Greenock, Penang, and Singapore, and had fine weather leaving England. In the Mediterranean sea and Indian Ocean fine weather, and strong breeze and high sea from Singapore on the 22nd February until the 27th.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports left Pakhoi on the 27th February, and had light E. to S. winds and fine weather. Left Hoihow for the 1st instant, and had light N.E. winds with fog for the first part, and fresh North-easterly breeze with overcast sky. Left Macao on the 3rd, and had fresh Northerly breeze and overcast sky.  
The British steamer *Forkin* reports left Fochow on the 28th February, Amoy on the 1st instant, and Swatow on the 3rd. From Fochow to Amoy, moderate Northerly breeze and clear weather. From Amoy to Swatow fresh N.E. breeze and misty weather; thence to port moderate breeze and clear weather. In Fochow the steamer *Haesun* and a Russian gun-vessel. In Amoy, the steamer *Europe*. The steamer *Hallway* left for Fochow on the 1st instant. In Swatow the steamer *China*.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN AND MANILA.  
(Per last Mail's Advice).  
España (s).....Manila.....Jan. 11  
Anceles (s).....Shanghai.....Jan. 12  
Cyclops (s).....Shanghai.....Jan. 16  
Lennox Castle (s).....Manila.....Jan. 17  
Gordon Castle (s).....Shanghai.....Jan. 19

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FAIRLOVER & CO.'S REGISTERS).	THIS DAY.
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.140
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.135
Thermometer—9 A.M.	61.0
Thermometer—4 P.M.	63.0
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	59.0
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	61.0
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	57.0
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	59.0
Thermometer—Maximum (over night)	64.0

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

Jan. 31, ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, Allison, Bangkok 31st January, and Saigon 25th, General.—Siemens & Co.  
Feb. 27, BELGIC, British steamer, H. Davidson, San Francisco 26th January, and Yokohama 21st February, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
Feb. 15, BELONA, German steamer, 789, L. Pickmeier, Bangkok 2nd February, Rice.—Kung Onn.  
Nov. 29, CANTON, American steamer, 373, Parker, Captain.  
Sept. 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 316, Hamilton, Shun Hang Hong.  
Feb. 22, CRUSAHER, British steamer, 642, Rowin, Saigon 16th February, Rice.—Tung Yuen & Co.  
March 2, DAPHNE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,396, G. Donnik, Singapore 21st February, General.—Melchers & Co.  
March 3, DEUCAL, British steamer, 2,022, J. B. Chapman, Bombay 12th February, Galle 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Feb. 27, ERICSON, German steamer, 456, A. Nausch, Singapore 16th February, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Feb. 19, GERLON, British steamer, 1,139, W. J. Webster, Bombay 28th January, and Singapore 17th Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Feb. 18, ESERALDA, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Manila 15th February, General.—Russell & Co.  
Feb. 15, FRIDA, German steamer, 52, Homé, Yap 4th February, Ballast.—Blackhead & Co.  
Oct. 29, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kennell, Kwok Acheong & Sons.  
Feb. 4, HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Plymouth 14th December, via Singapore, Coal and General.—Siemens & Co.  
Jan. 29, HUNGARIA, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,460, G. Sturli, Trieste 1st December, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 21st Jan., General.—Melchers & Co.  
Dec. 3, JORDAN, Spanish steamer, 654, Marquet, R. Montecarlo.  
July 7, LI TAI, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Tack, Captain.  
March 3, MENAUIR, British steamer, 1,247, W. Ellis, Sydney 8th February, Townsville, Cooktown 15th, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin 21st, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
Jan. 14, NADIA, British steamer, 862, Westoby, D. Laprak & Co.  
March 1, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Saigon 26th February, General.—Siemens & Co.  
Feb. 25, PRINZ HEINRICH, German steamer, 872, C. Hofmann, Bangkok 15th February, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
Feb. 27, RAJANATHANUJAR, British steamer, 750, Hunter, Bangkok 11th February, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
Nov. 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, China Traders' Insurance Co.  
July 7, SHUN TAI, Annamite steamer, 93, Yuen Man Fu, Captain.  
Feb. 24, VORWART, German steamer, 612, H. Evers, Touron 16th February, Hoihow, and Hoihow, General.—Wielor & Co.  
March 1, WELLE, German steamer, 393, Mossman, Keelung 26th Feb., Coal.—Meyer & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

Feb. 2, ADAM M. SIMPSON, American ship, 1,467, College, Yokohama 24th January, Ballast.—Master.  
Jan. 14, ANOLPH, German bark, 868, Mahr, Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
Jan. 9, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 842, Noyes—Rozario & Co.  
Feb. 19, ANNA WICHTHORST, German 3-m. sch., 384, C. Brandt, Chefoo 10th Feb., General.—Wielor & Co.  
Feb. 1, BOLD, German bark, 564, J. E. Hacke, Hamburg 26th September, General.—Siemens & Co.  
Nov. 21, BLUE JACKET, Amer. ship, 1,396, Percival.—Russell & Co.  
Jan. 11, CASIMIRE, American bark, 936, J. C. Callanore, Singapore 5th January, Timber.—Tan Tye & Co.  
Feb. 23, CHATANOUGA, American bark, 527, Howes, Newcastle 21st December, Coal.—D. Laprak & Co.  
Feb. 23, CRESCENT, American bark, 613, W. B. Russell, Newcastle 31st December, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
Dec. 27, C. KEDMAN, Amer. bark, 598, Elliott, Master.  
Jan. 1, COLOMA, Amer. bark, 853, C. M. Noyes—Rozario & Co.  
Jan. 12, DELPHIN, German schooner, 283, Lillenthal.—Melchers & Co.  
Jan. 26, EDWIN REED, American bark, 1,178, J. B. Gilmore, Cardiff 21st August, Coal.—Order.  
Jan. 31, ELISE, German bark, 513, Bruhn, Whampoa 30th January.—Order.  
Feb. 19, ENRY, British bark, 759, T. Richardson, London 25th September, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
Feb. 26, ESPERANCE, French bark, 272, Norman, Quinhon 14th February, Salt.—CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Feb. 26, FERDINAND, German bark, 416, Westergaard, Touron 17th February, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
Jan. 28, FRITZ, German ship, 1,420, F. F. Lanke, Cardiff 9th August, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
Feb. 23, GRACE DEERING, American bark, 734, C. Salvage, Newcastle 24th December, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Jan. 16, H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,128, W. Dudley.—Order.  
Jan. 29, IMPORTER, American ship, 1,260, Allyne, Cardiff 2nd October, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.  
Feb. 26, J. A. BARLONA, American bark, 676, J. H. Kent, Newcastle 29th December, Coal.—Laparak & Co.  
Feb. 11, LUCIA, British bark, 640, Crawley, Liverpool 21st October, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Feb. 7, MARGARETHE, German ship, 1,228, C. Joppo, Cardiff 4th September, Coal.—Order.  
Jan. 9, MARIE, German ship, 1,218, Schildt.—Order.  
Feb. 23, MARIE, German bark, 428, C. A. Hundewaldt, Quinhon 12th February, salt.—Wielor & Co.  
Jan. 26, MARY WHITRIDE, American ship, 850, Geo. Freeman, New York 17th August, Petroleum.—Order.  
Nov. 25, NICOLAS THAYER, Amer. bark, 585, Craley.—Russell & Co.  
Feb. 2, NELLIE M. SLADE, American barkentine, 561, D. Gould, Newcastle 7th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
Feb. 2, NORSEMAN, Siamese ship, 711, Murray, Bangkok 30th October, General.—Chinese.  
Feb. 20, ORBERT, German bark, 461, W. G. Roder, Quinhon 6th February, Salt.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Dec. 8, PANAY, American ship, 1,190.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Feb. 23, PAULINE, German bark, 1,098, H. Chulken, Cardiff 2nd October, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
Jan. 14, PEARL, American bark, 576, R. Howes.—Russell & Co.  
March 3, PEARL, Ger. bark, 433, C. Lamelen, Swatow 1st March, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.  
Jan. 4, RAVEN, German ship, 343, Vogel.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

## (Continued).

Dec. 2, RINGLEADER, Amer. ship, 1,183, Bray, Order.  
Feb. 2, R. T. CLAYTON, American bark, 240, Thomas Davies, Laguianore 23rd Dec., and Santa Cruz 24th January, Lumber.—Cosmopolitan Dock Co.  
Feb. 19, SEA RIDDLE, British schooner, 187, W. Sly, Fremantle 7th January, sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.  
Nov. 14, SPARTAN, American schooner, 81, Vincent.—W. H. Ray.  
Nov. 17, SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, 347, Williams.—Vogel & Co.  
Jan. 26, SUMATRA, American ship, 1,072, C. Lock, Port Townsend 1st December, Timber.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
Oct. 8, SVEN, American ship, 875, Brown.—Russell & Co.  
Jan. 25, TEGUMSHI, American ship, 1,309, E. Lincoln, Cardiff 27th July, Coal.—Borneo Co., Limited.  
Feb. 6, THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 366, T. Kahke, Swatow 5th February, Ballast.—Chinese.  
Jan. 31, VALPARAISO, German bark, 486, F. Meyer, Hamburg 17th July, General.—Melchers & Co.  
Wakenfield, American bark, 887, Crowell.—Captain.  
Feb. 18, W. H. BESSE, British bark, 1,027, B. C. Baker, Melbourne 7th January, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

## CANTON.

Feb. 18, VLADIVOSTOK, Russian steamer, 678, P. Voronoff, Bangkok 4th February, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

## WHAMPOA.

Jan. 14, ONEIDA, American ship, 1,120, Carver.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Iehang, British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.  
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
Kiang-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.  
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.  
Spark, British steamer, 140, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.  
Yokan, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

## AMOI.

In Port on 25th February, 1882.

Assens, Danish bark, 255 (Vandel)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Blankenese, German schooner, 258 (Spiesen)—Fasdag & Co.  
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Edon, British bark, 312 (Nairn)—Captain.  
Hammonia, German bark, 408 (Weller)—Fasdag & Co.  
Hieronymus, German bark, 231 (Ipland)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
John Potts, British bark, 373 (Brown)—Boyd & Co.  
Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Pallas, German bark, 493 (M. Luders)—Fasdag & Co.  
Presto, British bark, 384 (Laidman)—Boyd & Co.  
Siberian, German bark, 360 (A. Schultz)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 25th February, 1882.

Almatia, American schooner, 387 (Lapham)—Chinese.  
Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Schade)—Chinese.  
Empress, British bark, 780 (Mahr)—Chinese.  
Faugh Bhagh, German schooner, 240 (Rate)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.  
smiling Horn, British schooner, 244 (Williams)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 25th February, 1882.

Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.  
Blavaria, British bark, 774 (Jenkins)—Nils Moller.  
Black Diamond, German bark, 583 (Boyd)—F. A. Burckhardt.  
Brenda, British bark, 291 (Swansen)—MacKenzie & Co.  
Charley, British bark, 359 (Ray)—Nils Moller.  
Ching-lah, British bark, 456 (Schultz)—J. W. Muller & Co.  
F. V. Litchfield, American bark, 1082 (Spalding)—Russell & Co.  
Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Hendro)—Nils Moller.  
John Truhey, British bark, 1,147 (Ryan)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
Lee-yih, British bark, 219 (Hankinson)—Morris & Co.  
M. Nattenbohm, American ship, 1,168 (Naim)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
Perle, German bark, 405 (Klyhn)—Carlowitz & Co.

## NAGASAKI.

In Port on 20th February, 1882.

Artemisia, British bark, 332 (McFarlane)—Holme Ringer & Co.  
Peiho, German bark, 433 (Laincken)—Captain.  
Pelham, British brig, 254 (Downie)—Chinese.

## YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 18th February, 1882.

Adele, Russian schooner, 42 (Gouldes)—F. Retz.  
Alexander, American schooner, 72 (Carlson)—Captain.  
Alice, French bark, 450 (soule)—A. Reimers & Co.  
Anna, Ger. bark, 350 (Davidson)—H. Grauert.  
A. Cashman, American schooner, 51 (Tibbey)—Captain.  
Diana, American schooner, 64 (Peterson)—Captain.  
Freedom, American bark, 932 (Lones)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
Helena, American schooner, 60 (Ewalt)—Captain.  
Jane Sprout, British bark, 669 (Hughes)—A. Reimers & Co.  
Jonathan Bourne, American bark, 1440 (Doano)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbelle)—Captain.  
Occident, German bark, 248 (Reuter)—H. MacArthur.  
Ohude, American schooner, 72 (Wilson)—Captain.  
Otome, American schooner, 52 (Snow)—Captain.  
Olaf, American schooner, 36 (Pearce)—Captain.  
Otter, American schooner, 70 (Littlejohn)—Captain.  
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Soon Ho.  
Sultelma, British bark, 964 (P. Graham)—M. M. Co.

## Markets.

## REPORTED BY CHINESE FIRMS AND CONNECTED TO DATE.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece ..... \$3.10 to 3.10  
American Drills, 15 yds., per piece ..... \$3.10 to 3.10  
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. .... \$88.50 to 92.00  
Cotton Yarn, No. 25 to 32, per 400 lbs. .... \$98.00 to 105.00  
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs. .... \$118.00 to 124.00  
Cotton Yarn, Bombay ..... \$95.00 to 82.00  
China, per piece ..... \$1.70 to 1.75  
Dyed Spent Shirtings, per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.85  
Dyed Bleached Shirtings, per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.70  
Dyed Black Shirtings, per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.70  
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece ..... \$3.45 to 3.55  
English Drills, 15 yds., per piece ..... \$3.45 to 3.55  
English Drills, 11 yds., per piece ..... \$3.45 to 3.55  
Grey Shirtings, 11 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 8 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 4 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 10 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 12 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 14 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 16 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 18 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 20 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 22 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 24 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 26 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 28 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 30 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 32 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 34 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 36 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 38 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 40 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 42 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 44 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 46 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 48 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 50 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 52 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 54 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 56 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 58 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 60 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 62 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 64 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 66 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 68 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 70 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 72 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 74 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 76 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 78 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 80 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 82 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 84 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 86 yds., per piece ..... \$3.50 to 3.65  
Grey Shirtings, 88 yds., per piece ..... \$